I want to build a camp-fire On a white man's breast. And watch his dying agony. With a "noble savage nest."

I want to be an Injin,
With "a talk commanding form,"
And a greasy U. S. blanket,
To protect me from the storm.

I want to be an Injin, And learn the scalping art; For then the darling elergymen Will come and take my part.

I want to be an Injin,
'To beg, and lie, and steal,
With that placid sense of safety
That a white man cannot feel.

A Brd-Bug Stery.

A Bed-Bug Stery.

The editor of the Grand River Eagle gives the following, as the experience of a friend stopping at the Kalamazoo House:

"You see, I went to bed pretty all-fired used up, after a build ay on the old road, before the plank was laid, kalkilatin' on a good snooze. Waal, just as the shivers began to ease off, I kinder felt suthin' tryin' to pull off my shirt, and diggin' their feet into the small of my back, to get a good hold. Wiggled, and twisted, and puckered. All no use—kept agoin' it like all sin.

"Bimeby, got up and strack a light, to look around a speil. Found about a peck of bedibugs scattered around, and more droppin' off my shirt and runnin' down my legs every minit. Swept off a place on the floor, shock out a quilt, lay down and kivered up in it for a man.

"No use, no use; mounted right onto me, like a passel of rats on a meat tub; dug a hole in the kiverlid and crawled through, and give me fits for tryin' to hide.

"Got up agoin, was i down using and at the

for tryin' to hide.

for tryin' to hide.

"Got up again, went down stairs and got the slush bucket from the wagon. Brought it up and made a circle of tar ou the floor; lay down on the floor, ou the inside, and felt comfortable that time, anyhow. Left the fight burnin' and watched 'em. See 'em get together and have a camp-meetin' 'about it, and then they went off in a squad, with an old gray headed he one at the top, right up on the wail, out on the ceiliu', till they got to the right spot, then dropped right plum into my face. Fact, by thunder!

"Wand, I swept 'em up again, and made a circle of tar on the ceiling, too. Thought I had 'em foul that time; but I swang to mad, if they didn't pull strays out of a bed, and build a regular bridge over it!"

Seeing an incredulous expression on our visage,

Rough on Old "Squeet."

In April last, while the Hon. S. S. Cox was taking a flying visit to the scenes of his boyhood in Ohio, he attended church, as all good Coxes do, on Sunday, and listened to a sermon from the following text: "As a servant earnestly desireth the shadow."—Job, vii 2.

The very label to be a servant by the state of the state of the shadow."—Job, vii 2.

following text: "As a servant earnestly desireth the shadow."—Job, vii 2.

The venerable preacher began by saying he had seen a picture illustrating the text, which represented a slave looking toward the west, waiting for the end of the day's work. It was entitled, "Longing for Sameet." How he "improved" on that text! He called out the worthies of both Testaments; pictured Jacob's longing for Joseph, and old Simeon's desire to go, "since his eyes were made glad." He impressed the thought that life was a struggle, and no man should desire to go. Work was to be done. And yet we should look and long for 'sunset.' When the heart breaks, and sorrow is too painfel, and suicide tempts, and the soul longs for 'sunset,' we should remember that smuset is only the vestibule of sanrise." But how he precrated! "When the river is passed, the swellen flood pass d and heaven attained, there will be unshadowed joy; for there is no Sanset in Heaven."—Harper's for July.

THE Lincoln State Journal tells the following:
"The proprietor of the Pioneer Honse has had some unpleasant experience with the printers of late. Several unworthy members of the craft having bourded with him some weeks, left and forgot to pay their board bills. The hotel man thereupon attempted to get his pay from the Printers' Union here; some of the wicked members of the Union having caused him to believe the story that the Secretary of the Union was responsible for the pay. A strange typo suddenly appeared at the house in question, and rather poinpously amounced that he was a printer and wanted to board there, desired a room in the southeast corner of the house and would pay his southeast corner of the printers and the regular extra feed through November; and the regular extra feed through November; and the regular extra feed through November; and therest at six per cent., since 1492, it will be found, would have amounted to 1492, it will be found, would have amounted to 1492, it will be found, would have amounted to 1492, it will be found, would have amounted to 1492, it will be found, would have amounted to 1492, it will be found, would have amounted to 1492, it will be found, would have amounted t having boarded with him some weeks, left and

den hal become quite interested in a pretty daughter of a religious farmer. Last night, while a dozen of cold-hearted fellows were trywhile a dozen of cold-hearted fellows were trying to sleep, they heard him say in a low aweet
voice: 'Now, Caroline, dear, let me seal the vow,
do!' 'Oh, James, I cannot. What would my father and mother say!' replied the sweet, giriish
voice. 'But, Caroline, you have promised to be
mine—now let us seal the vow—let us, do let us
—won't you! Do kiss me.' 'No, James, I cannot, oh! I cannot—' In a moment the tent partition parted, and a big whiskered brother, who
wanted to sleen, shouted: 'For God's sake, Car-

Born June 27th, 1821, of Henry H—,
AND JANE, HIS WIFE,
Died on the 4th of May, 1831, by the kick of a

on the 4th of May, 1831, by the kies colt in his bowels. Peaceable and quiet, a friend to his father and mother, and respected by all who knew him, and went to the world where horses don't kick, where sorrows and weepings

kettle. Sal, if you are only a mind to, you can use it for anything."

A SCHOOL committe in Illinois brought charges the other day against one of the local teachers, the specifications of which are as follows: "1. Immortality: 2. Parshiality: 3. Keeping disorderly school: 4. Carrying unlatte weepings." The men who wrote this charge intends to keep the "school" himself next senson.

A wew version of "Old Uncle Ned" has becom popular in the suburbs. It runs something as follows: "Then pull up the wicket and the stake, and put by the malici and ball; for no more croquet il be played this year, it's getting too late in the fall."

A LITTLE boy in Georgetown ran into the house the other day, crying at the top of his voice be-cause another little boy wouldn't let him put mud on his head with a shingle. Some children are just like their panents; no accommodation

Its Shape.-Tipkius aroused his wife from a sound sleep, the other night, saying he had seen a ghost in the shape of an use. "Oh, let me sleep, was the reply of the livate dame, "and don't be high read at your awa shadow."

rightened at your own shadow." A NEBRASKA man, on his dying bed, rememberthat his wife was smoking some hams, and he cid, "Now, Henrietta don't go to suffing around al forget them hams."

for the farmer.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Many farmers too long delay the necessary reparations for winter. In this cold and changepreparations for winter. In this cold and changeable climate, it shows a great want of proper foresight and economy to neglect such repairs and preventives as will secure shelter and warmth for themselves and their stock, and tend to the for themselves as will secure an interial warm-a for themselves and their stock, and tend to the preservation of the harvests of every kind which have been secured. A board off, or a pane or two of glass gone here and there, may prove the loss of young and tender animals, or of a portion of the potatoes, roots, or apples which have been stored away. In such case there is a double loss -a loss of the property itself and of the labor which produced it, and to which is to be added the inconvenience of supplying a like amount, if it be absolutely required, for wintering out the

stock.

But this is not all. If the places where animals are kept are windy and damp, a large amount of the food that would otherwise go to increase the built of the carcass is consumed in making good the waste induced in meeting the large demand for animal heat. It is said by those who have given special attention to the matter, that from one-fourth to one-third more food is required to keep up the present amount of

matter, that from one-fourth to one-third more food is required to keep up the project amount of animal heat for an animal exposed to the cold than is required for one that is protected from the elements by proper shelter. So with regard to the house. A day or two spent in making all tight about the underpin-ning, in supplying whole for broken glass, and in making the ledges about the windows so close as to prevent them from rattling, or admitting the wind—and similar attention given to the as to prevent them from ratering, or admitting the wind—and similar attention given to the doors—will save considerable expense in the amount of fuel required during the winter, and greatly promote the confort and happiness of the family. No barn or house can be kept warm at a moderate cost, where the wind is allowed to pass freely under the floors, as the air which is warmed in the room is under lighter, and is rapidly driven up by the constant current of cold air from below. This condition of things in the room is expensive, uncomfortable, trying, and has a decided effect upon the spirit and manners. No person could long pressure a cheerful equanimity, and be excusplar, in tone and manner, under such circumstances. They make a class of trials which no considerate husband, should allow his family to contend against.

These are only suggestions. Many other things are to be looked after, which a discreet foresight will place in proper order.—N. E. Former.

Transplanting Frais Ter Dry ground should always be selected for an orchard. The ground should be plowed at least one foot deep. The holes should be drig considerably larger than the extent of the roots of the trees to be planted, and not less than eighteen inches deep; cut off all broken roots, and smooth with a sharp knife the ends of those that are mutilated by the spade in digging. If the tree is of any size, be sure and cut off at least three-fourths of the top, (better have a tree grow thrifpull straws out of a bed, and build a regular bridge exert it?"

Seeing an incredulous expression on our visage, he cleriched the story thus:

"It's so, whether you believe it or not, and some of 'ein realized across on stille! Bed-bugs are curious critters, and no mistake, 'specially the Kalamazoo kind." position, and never set a tree deeper in the earth than it was before transplanting. Then fill up the hole with earth taken from the surface, well pulverized, and be sure that you leave no vacan-cies about the roots. If the ground be dry, when you get the roots covered, pour in half a bucket of water; and, when it settles away, fill up the hole. Be careful not to tread the earth down too firm. Then mulch—that it, place coarse manure

or straw one or two inches sleep on the ground about the trees. Mulching is indispensable in this country, either in setting trees or plants; and even hedging does better to be thoroughly mulched when set.

A young orchard should by all means be culti-vated with a bood crop, and never allow small grein or grass to be sown among them. If you wish your trees to fruit young, train the tops to branch within two or thre feet of the ground. Keep your pruning knife in your pecket, and stock out of the erchard; it will soon pay you

An enterprising farmer of Western New York communicated to us recently his practice in the management of his cows during the season when grass begins to fail. He says the great secret of rearing and feeding stock successfully, is to keep what you get—to save every pound of flesh and fat that is produced. The question lying still back of that is, how shall the fat and the flesh be retained! What to do and how to do it is the question. Hitherto I have always commenced feeding my cows meal in October, and continued wanted to board there, desired a room in the southeast corner of the house and would pay his board mouthly. The landlord was blue with amazement, and for a moment could not speak. When he did, he thundered: "Get out o'here! No d—d printer can stop in this house if he pays a hundred dollars a day in advance! Southeast corner be d—d. Get."

A commession that is ground flaxseed, when mingled with grain, is far better for milch cows, for horses, for fattening sheep, or for young stock of any kind, as ground flaxseed every year for the express purpose of having the seed to mingle with the grain that is ground into meal and this other in the same tent here, being separated by curtain partitions. A young Methodist fellow from Campatitions. A young method is formed to make money—to save all that is made without lusing any portion. The little losses abstract the profits.

The land of a room in the business of corn and oats I mingle, before it is sixty thousand dollars. Which would now be the princely annual income of each of these seventeen million families, from the accumulations up to this time upon so small a sum as that named for the outfit of the discoverer. In Hildreth's "History of the United States" it is stated that Manhattan Island—afterwards called New Amsterdam, now the city of New York—was bought by the Dutch from the Indiana, for my cowe and other stock. I think this is the state of the wenty of the York—was bought by the Dutch from the Indiana, for my cowe and other stock. I think this is the state of the wenty of the Vaire—was bought by the Dutch from the Indiana, for my cowe and other stock. I think this is the state of the wenty of the Vaire—was bought by the Dutch from the Indiana, for sixty guiders, or twenty-form dollars, and this only abou

CARE OF TREES.-Apple trees have a habit when old of pushing out sappy shoots along the main branches. They should be out away in ad-dition to a similar thinning as recommended for

Dwarf apples and dwarf pears should be examined now to see what the borer is doing for them.

This is the time when they do the most destruction, as they are boring down into the stems for

not, oh! I cannot—' In a moment the tent partition parted, and a big whiskered brother, who wanted to sleep, shouted: 'For God's sake, Carrie, let him seal that vow. Ho'll reep us awake all night if you don't.' The vow was sealed."

QUAINT EPITAPH.—The following is from Witliamsport, Pennsylvania:

Sacred to the memory of HENRY H——,
Born Jane 27th, 1821, of Henry H——,
AND JANE, HIS WIFE.

Died on the 4th of May, 1831, by the kick of a cold in his loweds.

Tion, as they are boring down into the stems for winter protection.

A good top dressing with some kind of manure is very important for orchard trees, and the application ought to be made now, or as mon after this as possible. It will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this winter, but by spring it will have perfectly incorporated itself with the soil, so that the roots will have it within easy that the roots will have it within easy to feeding the tree this application to be made now, or as mon after this as possible. It will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this winter, but by spring it will have perfectly incorporated itself with the soil, so that the roots will have it within easy that the roots will have it within easy to feeding the tree this as possible. It will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this winter, but by spring it will have perfectly incorporated itself with the soil, so that the roots will have it within easy that the roots will have it will not be made now, or as mon after this as possible. It will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this winter, but by my like will have perfectly incorporated itself with the soil, so that the roots will have it within easy to feeding the tree this as possible. It will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this as possible. It will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this as possible. It will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this as possible. It wi

the application was made.

Almest any kind of fertilizer will be found valuable as a top drassing for trees. Stable or barnyard manner is good, and if this is not convenient mold scraped up in the woods will be found to answer a yet; fair purpose. Hard wood ashes is excellent, and retten wood is better than

A FEW years since there was a Presbyterian minister at Columbus, Miss., who had a horror of shouting in church, which fact was well known to his congregation. One day, after he had preached a very spiritual sermon, an old lady was observed to leave the church in a very hasty manner. Meeting her a few days after, the minister asked why she had runded from the church so suddenly the Sunday before. "Well," she responded, "the fact is, I was so filled with grace in listening to your sermon, that I found I couldn't contain myself, so I ran over to the Methodist church across the way and shouted."

"You want nothing but a dish-kettle," said an old housewife in the back woods to her daughter, who had just got married. "Why, when your father and I commenced, I had nothing but a dish-kettle. I used to boll my coffee in it, and det them on a warm plate, while I stewed up the meat in it; used to milk in it—and always after a meal, I fod the pigs out of the dish-kettle. Sal, if you are only a mind to, you can not be carefully planted, bed it in, selecting a manner it for myrthing." no manure at all.

WORK IN THE ORCHARD.—The operations of planting and putting the stock in the best condition for winter will continue to occupy the attention of the fruit cultivator. Planting may be continued as long as the weather is suitable. If any nursery stock is received and which cannot be carefully planted, heel it in, selecting a light soil in a place where water will not stand. Be careful that no spaces are left, among the rosts, unfilled by earth. Trees heeled in carefully will pass the winter in perfect safety, and be at hand when wanted for spring planting. Much may be done in preparing the soil for planting in spring. Manuring, plowing and even making the holes for the trees can be continued while the weather permits.

while the weather permits. SPRUCE UP.—If you get a moment to spare, spruce up. Put the gate on its hinges, and put a little paint on the fence. Make the horse cosy and inviting. Do not say you cannot find time. The fact is, you have no time to grow slovenly. Your wife and children will be happier, your farm will sell for more money, and be worth more to you at home, if you devote an old hour now and then in sprucing up.

LABELS - See that all labels are in a condition pass the winter without becoming effaced. hose on newly-planted trees need looking to. The wire is often twisted on firmly at the nur The wire is often twisted on firmly at the nur-sery, and, when growth starts, the tree may be-come girdled. Labels or stakes, intended to be set in the ground, will last for many years if the lower portion be covered with gas tar.

A FARMER gives this bit of advice, which con-tains a good hint: "If you want the boys to stay on the farm, don't bear on too hard when the boy is turning the grindstone."

Our Scrap Book.

SCHOOLS OF THE OLDEN TIMES.

[Mr. Croaby, Secretary of the Board of Education for in State of Maine, while attending the meeting of the In-itate in Arosslosh County, some years ago, was lucky ough to crib the following original poetry. It is full of d and gratic remembrances.]

The schools—the schools of other days!
Those were the schools for me.
When, in a freek and trousers dressed,
I learned my A B C.

When, with my dinner in my hat, I trudged away to school. Nor dared to stop, as boys do now— For school-ma ame had a rule.

With locks well combed, and face so clean, (Boys washed their faces then.) And a "stick horse" to ride upon— what happy little men!

And if a traveller we met,
We threw no sticks or stones,
To fright the horses as they pass
Or break good people's bones.

But, with our hats beneath our arms, We bent our heads full low; For no'er the school-ma'am failed to ask, "Buya, did you make a bow!"

And all the little girls with us Would courtesy full low. And hide their ankles 'neath their gowns-(Girls don't have ankles now.) We stole no fruit, nor tangled grass, We played no noisy games; And when we spoke to older folks, Put handles to their names.

And when the hour of school had come-Of bell we had no need; The school-ma'am's rap upon the glass, Each one would quickly heed.

The school-ma'am—Heaven bless her name When shall we meet her like! She always wore a green calash, A calico vandyke.

She never sported pantalettes, No silks on her did rustle; Her dress hung gracefully around, She never wore a bustle.

With modest mein and loving heart, Her daily task was done. And true as needle to the pole, The next one was begun.

The days were all alike to her, The evenings just the same, And neither brought a change to us, Till Saturday foreness came.

And then we had a "spelling-match," And learned the sound of A. And learned the sound of Λ . The months and weeks that made the year, The hours that made the day.

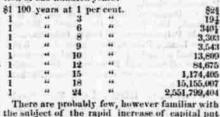
And on that day we saw her smile— No other time smiled she— "Twas then she told as leardedly, When next "leap year" would be.

Alas!—kind sonl, though leap year came, And went, full many a time. In "single blessedness" she toiled, Till far beyond her prime.

Her lessons all are said, or rules well learned, her words well spelled,— She's gone up to the head. INTEREST ON CAPITAL.

Peculiarities of Figures—Where Christo pher Columbus Missed a Big Thing. Many men carelessly conclude that three pe

cent, is just one half of six per cent. But this is not the case, as will be seen from the following to the principal annually at the rates named, we shall have the following result as the accumulation of one hundred years:



There are probably few, however familiar with the subject of the rapid increase of capital put at interest, who would not be startled at the statement that the outfit of Christopher Columbus, in his first voyage of discovery, put at in-terest at six per cent., would by this time have amounted to more than the entire money value of this continent, together with the accumula-tions from the industry of all who have lived up-on it. If any doubt this, let them reckon the on it. If any doubt this, let them recon the amount, estimating the entire outfit to have cost only the small sum of five thousand dollars, and remembering that money at six per cent, doubles in less than twelve years—or accurately, eleven years, ten months and twenty one days. Alen years, ten montas and twenty one days. Al-lowing it to double every twelve years, this five thousand dollars at interest at six per cent., since 1492, it will be found, would have amounted to \$17,895,700,000,000; which, estimating the popu-lation of the entire continent of America (North and South) to be eighty-five millions, or over seventeen million families, (averaging five mem-

and this only about two bindred and fifty years ago. And yet, if the purchasers could have securely placed that \$24 at interest where it would have added to the principal annually, interest at the rate of seven per cent, the accumulation would exceed the present market value of all the real estate in the city and County of New York. Again, if a man at the age of twenty-five should commence business with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and could by any possibility add thereto the interest at the rate of seven per cent annually, the result would be (in numbers) as follows:

200,000 400,000 800,000 1,600,000

Now the growth of national wealth is only about three and one-eighth per cent. per annum, notwith-standing the assertions of those who have placed it much higher, though comparing the old valuations with the new. (which have been greatly increased,) instead of taking as the basis of their calculation, as they should have done, the netual number of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., at the different periods. It is plain, therefore, that the great mistake nost men make is in attempting to use borrowed capital at an immensely high rent, ordinarily termed interest, which, by the use of gold as currency, is often forced still higher. While the growth of the national wealth remains at the present rate, the average man who attempts to pay even seven per cent. for all the capital he can get, should not expect to avoid bankruptcy as the result.—New York Mercantile Journal.

RECENTLY a wall in one of the cities of Germany was found or namented with a magnificent drawing representing a yast cathedral with a rope around it, at which Bismarck was pulling with all his might, and a fligure of the derif standing at his side and regarding his efforts with great curiosity. The following interesting dialegue was appended in explanation:

"His Satanic Majesty—What the d—l are you doing there?"

"Bismarck—I am going to pull flows the church.

Bismarck-L am going to pull down the church.

"H. S. M.—Indeed, you are going to pull down the church! and how long do you think it will take your

"Bismarck—About three or four years.

"Bismarck—About three or four years.

"H. S. M.—Indeed! Well, I have been at the same job these 1.800 years and have not accomplished if yet. If you do it in three or four years, I will resign my office in your favor."

engaged in tearing off the old roof of Christ Church parsonage, of Washington street, for the purpose of repairing it, found under the rafters a sip of paper, insertibed as follows:

"Mr. Edmund Lee's compliments to Mr. Wm.
Craik, and requests the pleasure of his company
to-morrow evening at half past 5.

Thursday, August 22, 1711. Answer."

The paper and style of the handwriting show, beyond doubt, that it is a genuine note of a hundred and sixty years of age.—Alexandria (Va.) Seatinel.

THERE is a farm in Franklin, Me., where on every 17 years, in the middle of August, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the man who maws drops dead scythe in hand. A local paper thinks that five minutes before 9 would be a good time to go over to the house and get a drink of cider.

A CONNECTICUT soldier has returned a silver coffe-pot stolen from a Virginia family in 1862, He had grounds for doing so, and sleeps better. Tux King of Dahomey attires himself in medi-

Aseful and Curious.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.

The evil of smoky chimneys is often curable, sometimes not. If found to arise from too small a flue, roughly finished, and affording obstruction to the free passage of smoke or of the machine that should clean the chimney, there is but little enbouragement to try a cure; but if the little enbouragement to try a cure; but if the flue is of the proper size, it is worth while to

observe what opposing circumstances exist to oppose its proper working. In country places, oftentimes a tree too near to a chimney-top will stop the current of air, and cause a downward draft. The remedy is not necessarily the removal of the tree, which may be valuable, but such a change in the form of the terminal as will take advantage of all winds the terminal as will take advantage of all winds that blow except by the quarter cut of by the tree; and as the down draft is nearly always cut off by an eddy thrown back from the resisting bulk of the tree, by closing the top of the chimney at the side nearest the tree, and leaving it open upon the others, an effectual cure will generally be wrought. Another and common cause of smoky chimneys is the thinness of the internal walls of the flues. The air cannot ascend if of low temperature, so the current will not have a proper flow until the inside of the flue has become warmed; hence the obstinate persistence in smoking when the match is first applied, and the necessity for burning shavings or paper in the necessity for burning shavings or paper in order to heat the flue, to the danger of igniting

order to heat the flue, to the danger of igniting the soot. A coating of cement is sometimes applied to remedy this.

A still more usual defect is to be found in the improper construction of the mouth of the chimney, which is often not roomy enough to permit the products of slow combustion to rise unimpeded by the downward current descending from above. In all cases there must be space enough for the mingling of these two opposing forces, and for the conversion of a down current into an upward by the worth imparted to it by the smoke and thane. A register grate will, to a certain extent, effect this by diminishing the aperture for escape of heated vapors, and so leaving space above the flap for the circulation of the air contained within the fine; a cnp chaped chimney will also effect this. Smoky chimneys are well styled intolerable unisances, tending to try the patience and temper of the inmates of a house, but the cause of the trouble depends upon too many circumstances to permit more remark. but the cause of the trouble depends upon too many circumstances to permit more remark. Briefly, the mischief is to be attributed always to bad construction, workmanship, faulty materials, and can only be mitigated or removed by special study of each existing case. Once for all, a chimney to draw well ought to be constructed marrow at the throat, just above the fire-place.—

Inscience Builder.

Sugar-Curing Hams.

The New York Tribune thus summarizes the The New York Tribuse thus summarizes the mode of converting hams into "sugar-cured:"

About a million sugar-cured hams are put up in one western city alone. The manufacture, or the art of curing them, and their successful packing for preservation, is so nice an operation and requires so much care and skill that an expert manager readily commands \$250 a month for his services. The hams chosen are of an avfor his services. The hams chosen are of an average weight of fourteen pounds each, and they lose in the curing two or three pounds each of this weight. The brine is carefully preserved from one season to another, and is supposed to increase in strength as it increases in age. One packer uses brine seven years old, and another who removed to a distant city had his brine baracted and shipped to his new place of business with his other stock in trade. The waste of salt, spear, and other substance absorbed by the meat with his other stock in trade. The waste of salt, sngar, and other substance absorbed by the meat is of course replaced by constant additions. One packer is said to use 15,000 gallons of syrup yearly in the preparation of his pickle. The brine is formed of water, sngar house syrup, saltpetre, salt, and certain other ingredients, in proportion as the experience and taste of the packers differ. Casks are filled with this brine, it which green hams assorted by weight, are soaked from thirty-five to fifty days, according to the different weights of the hams.

weights of the hams.

When the hams are removed from the pickle they are immersed for a short time, in clear water, and hung up in the smoking house for dry-ing, which is an important part in the process of preserving as well as flavoring. In this process the use of hickory timber is considered indispenthe use of hickory timber is considered indispensable. This finishes the curing process. Next they have to be prepared for market in such a manner that they will be preserved indefinitely. This preparation is as follows: Each ham is immersed in a thick paste wash, largely composed of a chrome yellow, which fills up every interstice of the subsequent under and outer garments carefully weppess and sewed upon it. Then comes the wrapping in thick brown paper, and the stitching upon it of the closely fitting case of stout cotton cloth. Next the brand is placed upon it, and the ham is ready for the marplaced upon it, and the ham is ready for the ma

How to Cook a Beefsteak.-A beefsteak always best broiled; but the following method is recommended by a lady writer, when broiling is not convenient. "The frying pan being wiped dry, place it upon the stove to become hot. In the meratime, the steak—if it chances to be a the meastime, the steak—if it chances to be a sirioin so much the better—pepper and salt it, then lay it on the hot pan, which instantly cover as soon as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few minutes it becomes loosened and juley. Every half minute turn the steak, but be careful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter upon it, and if you want much gravy, add a tablespoonful of strong coffee. This makes add a tablespoonful of strong coffee. This makes the most delicions, delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthy, beefy flavor that any John Bull could require. The same method may be applied to mutton-chops or ham—only they require more cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made by adding a little cream, thickened by a pinch of flour, into which, when off the fire and partially cool, stir into it the yolk of an egg well beaten.

Prople who prefer wetting the winter's store of coal to the dust on patting it into their cellars do not, perhaps, generally know that they are laying up for themselves a store of sore throats and other evils consequent upon the practice. Even the fire damp which escapes from coal mines arises from the slow decomposition of coal at temperatures but little above that of the atmosphere, but ander anguented pressure. By wetting a mass of freshly broken coal and putting it in a cellar, the mass is heated to such a ting it in a cellar, the mass is heated to such a ting it in a cellar, the mass is heated to such a degree that carbureted and sulphureted hydrogen are given off for long periods of time, and pervade the whole house. The liability of wet coal to mischievous results under such circumstances may be appreciated from the fact that there are several instances on record of spontaneous combustion from wet coal.

To remove mold stains from books without in-juring the paper, the Scientific American gives the following directions: "I. Wet with pure, clean water. 2 Soak in a diluted solution of bleaching powder. 3. Pass through water made sour to the taste by murintic acid. 4. Soak in pure wa the taste by untratte acid. 4. Soak is pure wa-ter until all traces of acid are removed, and dry. It is not necessary to say that this operation re-quires careful manipulation. You may try, in-stead, exposing the zoislend paper to the funes of burning sulphur, which is a good bleaching agent, and then passing it through water and drying."

How to Cook CRANBERRIES .- Add one teacup of cold water to a quart of crauberries and put them on in a procelain or other preserving ket-tle. After cooking ten minutes, and two heap-ing cups of sugar and cook about ten minutes longer, stirring constantly from the fime they are put on. Pour out into a bowl, and, when cold, it can be removed as jelly from a mould. The berries will seem very dry before the sugar is added, but if more water is put in they will not form jelly.

To Cook Dined Sweet Corn.—Seak the corn two hours in cold water, and boil two hours over a moderate fire. When it is nearly done add a heaping teaspoon of salt and the same of sugar to a quart of corn. Mix a tablespoonful of flour with a cup of cream and a piece of batter the size of a hen's egg. Let it boil a minute, and it is done. If boiled too long or too fast, the corn will be tough. will be tough.

ANY one desirons of keeping seeds from the depredations of the mice can do so by mixing some pieces of camphor gum in with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury. This little animal objects to the odor, and keeps a good distance from it. He will seek food clsewhere.

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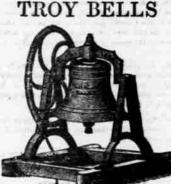
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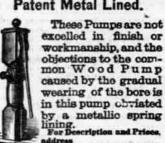
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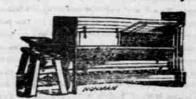
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